

Therapeutic communities for chemically dependent offenders (incarceration)

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2015. Literature review updated November 2014.

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on an apples-to-apples basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, we determine "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, we calculate whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, we estimate the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of our results. For more detail on our methods, see our [technical documentation](#).

Program Description: Therapeutic communities are the most intensive form of substance abuse treatment. These residential living units are highly structured using a hierarchical model among peers within the community. Offenders gain responsibility as they progress through the stages of treatment. Depending on the level of dependency and the program, therapeutic communities can range from 6 to 18 months.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$0	Benefit to cost ratio	\$1.97
Taxpayers	\$3,573	Benefits minus costs	\$4,839
Other (1)	\$6,971	Probability of a positive net present value	94 %
Other (2)	(\$714)		
Total	\$9,830		
Costs	(\$4,990)		
Benefits minus cost	\$4,839		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2014). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical documentation](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to				Total benefits
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other (1)	Other (2)	
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$3,572	\$6,970	\$1,796	\$12,338
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$1	(\$2,510)	(\$2,509)
Totals	\$0	\$3,573	\$6,971	(\$714)	\$9,830

We created the two "other" categories to report results that do not fit neatly in the "participant" or "taxpayer" perspectives. In the "Other (1)" category we include the benefits of reductions in crime victimization, the economic spillover benefits of improvement in human capital outcomes, and the benefits from private or employer-paid health insurance. In the "Other (2)" category we include estimates of the net changes in the value of a statistical life and net changes in the deadweight costs of taxation.

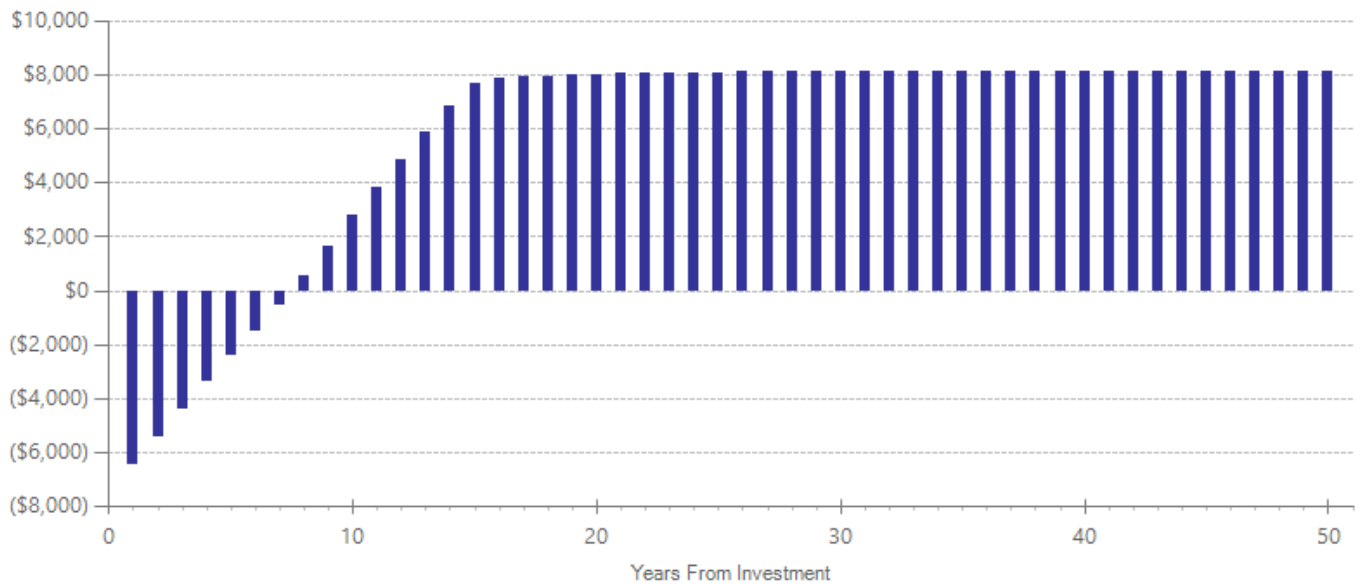
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$4,990	1	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2014 dollars)	(\$4,990)
Comparison costs	\$0	1	2014	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical documentation](#).

Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)		Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
				ES	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	18	7596	-0.119	0.001	-0.119	0.029	32	-0.119	0.029	42

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